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From the Louisville Journal.

THE LADY OF THE CAVE.

BY FRANK GRADEN.

Mr. Willis, in his "Letters from the Mammoth Cave," has given an interesting detail of the discovery of a woman's corpse, perfectly preserved by the sulphur atmosphere in which it was found.

In a lofty room they found her
Deep within the palace cave,
Where the silence reigned unbroken
Round her solitary grave.
Underneath the gloomy arches
Lay she like a queen in state,
Something marked her as the creature
Of a high and gloomy fate.

But the ancient walls are silent,
Nothing whispers whence she came;
Though the aged rivers shudder,
Yet they keep her mystic name.
Was she queen of all that palace,
Or that old gigantic cave,
Mistress of the gorgeous galleries
Where the star-bright draperies wave?

Did she leave the shady forest,
And the wild-bird and the deer,
Loving more the gloomy cavern
Than the wood and river clear?
Was she lonely in her chambers?
Was she there a royal bride?
The hoar echoes keep the secret
How she lived, how loved, and died.

In a mould of quietly beauty
Were her marble features cast,
Time has left her all unaltered
As her lover saw her last.
Through what dim and voiceless ages
May the slumberer have been laid,
Silent witness to the changes
Time and passion both have made.

Olden idols have been shivered,
Earthquakes too have rocked the steep,
Conquerors oft have swept above her,
Yet they waked her not from sleep.
Have her lofty fathers faded
From the glen and mountain stream,
Leaving not a shadow lying
That shall color us a dream!

Deep and dreamless are her slumbers,
Yet it seems a gloomy place
There to lay her down divided
From her free and haughty race.
Can it be for crime or falsehood
That they laid her in the Cave?
Did they fold her robes around her
Making there a living grave?

Did her wild and fiery lover
From the far green hills away
Bear her to those hollow chambers
But to win her from decay?
Did he lay aside his arrows,
And his banded bow and shield,
Stealing there to see her daily
From the weary battle field?

Did a high impassioned heart
Beat all madly in her breast?
Was she changed and worn and weary
When they laid her there to rest?
But my questions only waken
Echoes in the rocky hall:
Grotto, arch, and festooned chamber
Still are silent, sullen all.

She has left a spell of wonder
Hanging vaguely round the Cave,
Charming every one that wanders
By her dim mysterious grave.
Never can we know the story
That the cavern knows so well;
It may be a tale of passion
Like the tales we often tell.

It may be of hate or horror
As we never heard before,
Something that would make us shudder
Haunt us on forever more.
Leave her in her solemn beauty
Lying on her rocky bed,
There are others with her dearer
In the regions of the dead.

She is with the high and mighty
That the fiery world hath proved;
With the monarchs, heroes, martyrs—
Better than all, with her loved.
Yet we linger idly by her
Dreaming vainly of her name,
When the while all life is round us,
Mind and heart and soul to claim.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.—An ordinance has been introduced in the Board of Aldermen at San Francisco for the suppression of all sorts of gambling within the corporate limits of the city.

Fifty thousand head of cattle have reached the valley of San Joaquin the present season, from New Mexico, Sonora, and Chihuahua.

In speaking of the mining prospects for the winter, the Yreka Mountain Herald says:

"Now that operations on the river have ceased for this year the several mining camps are receiving large accessions to their population. The facility also wherewith water can be conveyed into distant gulches by short flumes or ditches running along the hill sides where they take their rise, and thence branch off in every direction, thus commanding a whole series of rich mining locations, will make the present winter be a season of more than usual profit to the miner."

We find but little in our California papers in relation to the further exploits of the freebooters under President Walker. After having levied contributions on the inhabitants of La Paz, they picked up stakes and sailed for another point.

THE PRATER GRADEN.—The Mogul Tartars have a "prayer mill." It is a hollow cylinder into which prayers are put—the turning of the handle, as in playing a barrel-organ, is looked upon as a devotional exercise.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

[CONCLUDED.]

These Commissioners were appointed, and on the 15th day of January, 1853, made their report to the General Assembly, then in session. They reported a Code of Civil Procedure which has gone into operation as a statute of the State.

The changes made by this Code are radical and thorough, and seem to fully meet the requirements of the Constitution.

The actions at law heretofore in use are abolished, and justice is to be administered by a mode of proceeding without reference to any distinction between law and equity. Technicalities and fictions in pleading are no longer required. The parties, in stating their claim and defence, must tell the truth, and in ordinary and concise language.

To discourage unjust claims and false defences, to dispense with unnecessary proof, and to prevent a recurrence to formality and fiction, every pleading of fact must be verified.

To get at the whole truth in every case, the parties to the action, and all other persons, with few exceptions, are allowed to testify.

These changes put an end to the old system of practice, and aim to substitute for it, what the people have long demanded, a simple, intelligible and economical mode of procedure, for the administration of justice.

The new Code went into operation on the second day of July last, and sufficient time has not yet elapsed, to test the wisdom and practicality of all its provisions. That most, if not all of them, are real and important reforms, I have no doubt. It is to be expected, that in the beginning, they will give rise to some embarrassment, but it may be chiefly the embarrassment of change.

In view of the importance of this subject, and of the untried condition of this law, I consider it proper to recommend great caution in any further immediate legislation upon it. It seems to me, it will be wiser to wait for the modifications suggested by experience, than hastily to adopt those of mere theory.

It will be observed that the requirements of the Constitution referred to, applies as well to the Criminal as to the Civil Code. The Code reported and enacted relates only to civil procedure; and the term of office of the Commissioners heretofore appointed, ended by limitation on the first Monday of March last. You will, therefore, consider the propriety of creating a further commission to prepare a Criminal Code.

The Reports of the Directors and Warden of the Penitentiary, will place before you a very full account of the management and condition of that Institution.

The laws have been executed with mildness and humanity, and all proper efforts made to reform the unfortunate convicts who are confined within its walls.

Many of those whose offences resulted from intemperance, unrestrained passion or evil associations, it is confidently believed, will abandon the error of their past course, and on leaving the Institution become useful members of society.

The exercise of the pardoning power, is one of the most delicate and perplexing duties imposed on the Executive. Applications for pardons, during the past year, have been almost as numerous as the convictions, and there are very few who are so friendless or abandoned, that they cannot excite some interest, and procure, if necessary, a very respectable list of names to their petitions.

Formerly, the power was unaccompanied by any restraint or qualification whatever, and it is not improbable, was sometimes improperly exercised. The appeals of innocent and afflicted families are not easily resisted.

Under the new Constitution, the Governor is required to communicate to the General Assembly "every case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name and crime of the convict, the sentence, its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with his reasons therefor."

This provision must necessarily operate as a very severe restriction upon the exercise of the power referred to. The appeal must hereafter be made to the judgment, rather than the sympathies of our nature. Reasons once assigned, will be regarded as precedents in favor of other applications, and the penalties of the law would thus gradually be divested of all moral and practical force.

Certainty, rather than severity of punishment, is believed to afford the best security against the commission of crime. Our laws are administered with great humanity. Two juries—Grand and traverse—have each to ascertain the guilt of the accused, while the judge, who has heard the testimony and arguments on both sides, is generally required to concur.

Still, all human tribunals are liable to err, and it is not impossible that, by the universality of the law and the strict application of general rules, the innocent may sometimes be improperly involved. It was in view of these circumstances that the pardoning power was conferred upon the Governor, and I have not hesitated to interfere in every case, where, by the disclosure of facts, unknown at the time of the trial, a reasonable doubt has been created in relation to the justice of the sentence.

The Courts are restrained in many cases, from fixing the term of confinement in the Penitentiary, under three years; and this is not unfrequently made the ground of an application to the Executive, at the end of one or two years. I would suggest a modification of the laws in this particular, so as to authorize the judges to sentence for a shorter period.

Permit me in connection with this subject, to call your attention to the very large number of juveniles now confined in this Institution. Considerations of sound policy, as well as of humanity, create strong doubts in my mind as to the propriety of the present system of punishing this class of delinquents. Offences committed by boys are usually the result of idleness, improper associations, and the absence of proper parental care.

They are very different in degree and moral turpitude, from those of the deliberate and confirmed criminal.

Punishment, besides securing the peace and safety of society, is designed to repress crime and reform the offender. The last of these subjects is particularly applicable to the inexperienced and unfortunate youth; while many of the old are entirely beyond the reach of hope, there is scarcely a youth that may not be reclaimed.

To bring about this result, however, a classification of offences founded upon the age of those by whom they are committed, should be recognized by law; and an institution organized with facilities for teaching the juvenile offender, together with the elementary branches of a common education. Institutions of this character have been established in several of our sister States, and in every instance have produced the most salutary results.

The Reports of the Trustees and of the several Superintendents, furnish full information of the condition and wants of the Benevolent Institutions.

The repairs and improvements at the Lunatic Asylum which were authorized by appropriations, at the last Session of the General Assembly, are nearly completed, and promise to add greatly to the comfort of the patients, and in the end, diminish the expenses of the Institution.

The great increase of pupils in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, requires that additional room should be provided for them.

A personal examination of that Institution has satisfied me, that the time has arrived for the erection of a new building, with adequate room and suitable accommodations.

The site of a new edifice has been a subject of frequent discussion. It has been suggested by many that the Institution should be removed into the country, and the present buildings and grounds, which are now almost in the heart of the city, eventually sold.

To this proposition the present and late superintendents, have been strongly opposed. Their experience in the education of the Deaf and Dumb, gives great weight to their opinions, especially, as some of them rest on educational grounds.

I would submit to your consideration the propriety and justice of giving to the Board of Trustees a suitable compensation for their services. The labor which they are required to perform, and the responsibility imposed upon them, are too great to be performed gratuitously.

There is a class of persons, with equally strong claims upon our sympathies, who do not seem to be embraced within the range or beneficial operations of these Institutions. I allude to the imbecile and idiotic, of whom there is said to be a large number in the State.

Idiocy and insanity, until lately, were confounded, so far at least as any efforts were made for their amelioration and relief. The proper distinctions are now observed, and each class is found amenable to different modes of treatment.

Idiocy is understood to consist in an impaired condition of the powers of the mind, and an entire want of the reasoning faculties. Persons thus afflicted are not responsible for their acts, and must necessarily, therefore, become a public or private charge.

Possessing muscular force, some traces of memory, and the powers of imitation, they are capable of being trained to perform many of the necessary duties of life.

Our Common Schools, located as they are in every neighborhood, and distributing their healthful influence to every family, should always be regarded as among the very first objects of Legislative care. They have not inaptly, at times, been styled "the people's colleges," and are certainly the palladium and most effectual defence to our free institutions.

The new Constitution makes it imperative on the General Assembly, "to make such provisions by taxation, or otherwise, as with the income arising from the School Trust Fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of Common Schools throughout the State."

system thus created, that the new features engrafted upon it, are decided improvements,—in perfect accordance with the educational progress of the age, and the educational demands of our rapidly increasing population.

In a Republic, like ours, founded as it is on the virtue and intelligence of the people at large, the thorough and efficient education of those who are soon to assume the duties and responsibilities of government in all its departments, is essential to the healthful existence of the government itself, and cannot be neglected without danger to the vital interests of our free institutions.

The new provisions of the present School Law, involving charges radical in their character, must necessarily produce, for a time, much embarrassment and inconvenience, and in some instances it may be, actual oppression. But most of these being of a temporary nature, and incident to almost every innovation upon long established usage, they should not impel the General Assembly to hasty and inconsiderate legislation, lest the present law may be, in a short time, involved in the same complexity and confusion which, under the former laws, produced so much embarrassment.

The annual assessment and levy of two mills upon the grand duplicate of the State for school purposes, is regarded by many of the tax payers as oppressive and unnecessary. This levy, however, is only half a mill greater than that authorized by the former law.

Prior to the passage of the present law, the State levied half a mill and County Commissioners were required to levy a mill, for school purposes; making a total school tax of one mill and a half. Under the new law, both levies have been united into one, and styled a State Levy.

Another tax which has borne very heavily upon the tax payers the past year, is the one authorized to be assessed by Township Boards of Education for the purchase of school house sites, and the erection of school houses. The amount that has been raised for these objects is very nearly as large as that levied by the State. It is a tax that will not be required to be repeated, however, in the next fifteen or twenty years.

In the establishment of all school systems three objects should be constantly kept in view,—brevity, simplicity, and the utmost degree of economy that is consistent with the proper education of the youth of the State. To attain these excellencies, however, much time and experience and a careful observation of the working system, are necessarily required.

The grand duplicate has been greatly increased by the re-valuation of the real estate. A levy of two mills, for the ensuing year, would produce one fourth more revenue than was raised during the past year, under the same levy. No system can operate beneficially that bears too heavily on the people. I therefore recommend that the law be so modified in this particular, as not to require any increase, at least, of the amount now assessed by the State.

The work on the new State House has been carried on, during the past year, with commendable industry and dispatch. The inconvenience and expense of procuring suitable halls for the accommodation of the General Assembly, together with the present insecurity of the public records of the State, render the early completion of this building a matter of much interest.

Arrangements were made to have it covered in last fall, so that the work, inside, could be progressing during the winter, but the contractors were disappointed in procuring the necessary materials. They have since been procured, however, and the roof will be put on early in the spring.

It is expected that the rooms intended for the Supreme Court, the Library, and the various State offices, will be finished and ready to be occupied early in the ensuing fall, and that the whole building will be completed in time for the next session of the General Assembly.

It will be a large and beautiful edifice—comporting well with the magnitude and increasing wealth of the State.

But little attention has been paid for some time past to the Militia System of this State, and in some places, it has been suffered to go entirely down. No returns, it is believed, have been made for several years, and the State has thereby failed to receive her just proportion of the public arms. Many of the Divisions, Brigades, and Regiments are without officers, and there is some doubt as to the manner in which they could be chosen.

The Constitution requires that all white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the Militia of the State, and that provision shall be made by law for the protection and safe keeping of the public arms.

It has been found necessary in all Governments to keep up some kind of a Military force. In ours, the reliance is chiefly upon a citizen soldiery.

There may be occasions when the civil authorities are unable to perform their appropriate duties, and when the Governor is expressly required "to call forth the Militia, to execute the laws of the State, to suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion."

The public arms, as will be seen

from the Quarter Master General's Report, are in a most unsafe condition.

These circumstances, it appears to me, render it imperative on the General Assembly to provide for a more efficient organization of the Militia of the State.

The reduction of the price of our Canal Lands has increased the number of acres upon the grand duplicate, and contributed largely to the settlement of one of the most promising regions of the State.

The area of the whole State contains 25,576,960 acres, of which there will be brought on the grand duplicate for the ensuing year, 24,811,455 acres, leaving a balance of 765,505 acres, the greater part of which still belongs to the General Government.

The United States continue to demand the former prices of from \$1 25 to \$2 50 per acre, while the State sells her lands, in the same vicinity, at greatly reduced rates. This necessarily retards the settlement of these lands, and proves a very serious inconvenience to the people in that section of the State.

The General Government should at once surrender the remainder of its lands to the State, so that they may go into the hands of actual settlers, at graduated prices, and be brought, with all the other lands of the State, on the grand duplicate.

This would be no more than just. The whole quantity of land at first held by the General Government in this State, as appears from the actual surveys, was 16,770,984 acres. The proceeds already realized by the National Treasury, amount to nearly \$21,000,000, which is an average of more than \$1 25 per acre for the entire quantity.

I deem the present an appropriate and favorable time to press this matter upon the consideration of the General Government, since the early settlement of the public domain is the avowed policy of the present Administration.

Our Federal Relations—both at home and abroad—have been conducted, during the past year, with signal ability and success.

The principles and policy announced in the Inaugural Address and Message of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, reflect the sentiments and opinions of the people, and afford ample proof that the honor and high interests of our country, will be fully and scrupulously maintained.

WILLIAM MEDILL.

COLUMBUS, JANUARY 2, 1854.

CONGRESS.—Among the eulogists of Mr. King in the Senate on Thursday last, was Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, who closed his speech with the following sad remarks:

I shall speak of nothing to which I was not a witness. While Mr. King remained in the Senate there was still one member of the body who had served with me on this floor during the session of 1829-30. It is melancholy to reflect that nearly all the rest of the Senators of that period have closed their career on earth and that not one of those who survived remain here with me to-day.

The master spirits of the time were among the Senators of that day. I speak not of the living. But here, then, were Clay, Calhoun, Forsyth, Webster and Livingston, the learned and laborious Woodbury, the astute Grundy, the witty, sarcastic, and ever ready Holmes, the classic Robbins, and among many others justly distinguished, the graceful and accomplished orator of South Carolina, Robert Y. Hayne;

"Those words had such a melting flow,
And spoke of truth so sweetly well,
They dropped like the serenest snow,
And all was brightness where they fell."

Oh! I could enumerate and delight to dwell on the virtues of them all; and then revert to him whose fame we now commemorate as to one not inferior in integrity and honor to the proudest among them. But these reminiscences are attended by the mournful reflection that our connections with them in this world are ended forever—

"Around us each dissipated chain
In sparkling ruin lies,
And earth's hands can ne'er again
Unite those earthly ties."

LAST BOYS.—A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked twig makes a crooked tree. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals that fill our penitentiaries and almshouses, have come up to what they are by being brought up in idleness.

Those who constitute the business portion of the community, those who make our great and useful men, were trained up in their boyhood to be industrious.

When a boy is old enough to begin to play in the streets, then he is old enough to be taught how to work. Of course we would not deprive children of healthful, playful exercise, or the time they should spend in study, but teach them to work little by little, as a child is taught at school. In this way they acquire habits of industry that will not forsake them when they grow up.

Punch, speaking of the fire at the house of G. P. B. James, says it consumed one story, and if it had burned many more it would have saved much dull reading.

For the Gallipolis Journal.

Hon. ARTHUR NYE.—The writer of this tribute of respect to the talents and worth of the Hon. ARTHUR NYE, is prompted by no other motive than that of referring to his life and character as an example worthy of imitation by those who are now preparing to enter the pale of the law.

With so many disadvantages crossing his path, while in his minority, no one could have supposed he ever would be at the front rank of the law profession. He was born in the stockade at Marietta, in the Indian war between 1790 and 1795. When the war ended, each family went forth to engage in such business as to them seemed best. His father engaged in the tanning business, and when Arthur was old enough to grind bark with an old-fashioned wooden wheel, he engaged in that unpleasant occupation during summer, and going to school in winter, by which he learned to read, write and cipher by the time he was thirteen years old. With his father's consent, at fourteen he entered his maternal uncle's store, as an assistant salesman. Being removed from the dust of the bark mill, he soon acquired a little library and began the study of English grammar, which he soon became master of. He then took up the study of the science of mathematics, which he became master of intuitively. About the time of his majority he engaged in a mercantile establishment, in connection with his father, which promised a fair remuneration for the time and capital invested. With prospects flattering, he was induced at an early period of his life to wed a young lady of deservedly fine accomplishments, out of one of the best families in Virginia. With a business promising an easy independence, and a companion in every way worthy of his choice, he was enjoying the boy-day of life. As his custom increased, he was compelled to add to his stock in trade, and like a large portion of our business young men, felt emboldened in anticipating his usual success in business, made use of his credit in purchasing a considerable amount of merchandise, which he was satisfied he could pay for with his usual good fortune. His merchandise was shipped from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and there put on a flat-boat, (the usual conveyance in those days,) to be conveyed to Marietta. While descending the river the boat was snagged, and in an hour his fair prospects were blasted, his merchandise sunk and ruined. When the news reached him he concluded he was ruined, he was unwilling to purchase a second stock upon credit, and turned over his whole interest to his father, to be rid of the liability he was under to his creditors, and with a wife and one child he entered upon the theatre of life penniless. But with a mind capable of reaction and a spirit uncomquerable, he determined to study law, running in debt for the support of his family until he could acquire a competency by his practice.

He now went to the study of law in good earnest, and in twelve months he obtained a license to practice, and began even-handed with Hon. T. Ewing, S. F. Vinton and many other eminent attorneys of that day. With his scanty stock of classical literature, he was compelled to employ a portion of his time in those studies in connection with his law studies.

At the bar and upon the bench as a president judge of the court of common pleas, but few men in Ohio excel him in a knowledge of law. Indeed his opinions are sought after by judges and attorneys in many important points.

As a Senator in the Legislature of Ohio he occupied the foremost rank in capacity for legislation. It was from his suggestions that the State bank and branches were brought into existence, and which a better system was never devised, as the financial prosperity of Ohio has abundantly proven. In all important law suits, within the judicial circuit in which he resides, he is uniformly employed. The enviable rank he has attained for law knowledge and classical literature, has elevated him in the minds of all persons who are capable of appreciating talents of a high order.

Had Mr. N. the talent of brevity in discussing important law questions, his display of legal lore would be much more acceptable to a jury and audience. It is rather a misfortune that he elaborates his subject too much. It becomes irksome to a weary jury, and often the application of his argument is unheeded and lost on a jury, when with fewer words and a more rapid utterance he would rank among the best jury lawyers in Ohio.

As a classical writer but few men excel him. His life has been that of close application to study; the law is his hobby, but in ancient and modern history, in geography, in belle lettres, he occupies an enviable station.

On a temporary sojourn in Marietta, he was observed going at stated times to his office, as a merchant does to his store, thus employing himself with the same assiduity to his books as if he was now just entering upon the study of law. But few young men in Ohio employ more of the twenty-four hours in study than A. NYE, Esq.

A POLITICAL PROBLEM SOLVED.—Why are diplomatic papers called Circular notes? They are called Circular, because they frequently arrive at no definite end.

Ohio Legislators.—The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate:

On Agriculture—Williams, of Columbiana, Hockinberry and Wright.
On Claims—Converse, Creigh and Smith of Madison.
On Common Schools and School Lands—Stokes and Foot.
On Corporations other than Municipal—Follett, Atkinson and Converse.
On Currency—Schiff, Norris and Taylor.
On Enrollment—Schideler, Anderson and Allen.

On Federal Relations—Pendleton, Jewett and Atkinson.
On Finance—Atkinson, Stokes, Davis, Sutton and Barrere.
On the Judiciary—Jewett, Pendleton, Lawrence, Follett, Sherman, McCauslin and Smith of Athens.

On the Library—Riblet, Schiff and Upson.
On Manufactures and Commerce—Bartlit, Converse and Allen.
On Militia—Anderson, Wright and Sutton.

On Municipal Corporations—Pendleton, Stokes and Foot.
On New Counties—Sinclair, Creigh and Smith of Madison.
On the Penitentiary—Davis, Lawrence and Steedman.
On Public Printing—Lafin, Schiff and Townsend.

On Public Works and Public Lands—Smith of Athens, Lee and Schideler.
On Railroads and Turnpikes—Lee, Jewett and Williams of Columbiana.
On Retrenchment—Hockinberry, McClure and Creigh.
On Roads and Highways—Taylor, Riblet and McClure.

On State Buildings—Steedman, Anderson and Barrere.
On Universities, Colleges and Academies—Norris, Bartlit and Upson.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House:

Privileges and Elections—Pruden, Egley, Paine, Heston, Gest.
Judiciary—O'Neil, Leland, Burchard, Brown, Eckley.
Finance—Mackenzie, Smith of Stark, Metcalf, O'Neil, Gest.
Claims—Tyler, Cross, Crites, Johnston, Cleaver.

Public Works—Van Hook, Dickenson, Metcalf, Huston, Burton.
Public Lands—Rogers, Cochran, Huston, Krauth, Fowler.
Roads and Highways—Torrey, Cochran, Paine, Holland, Reeves.
Railways and Turnpikes—Parrot, Rogers, McCann, Ridgway, Price.
Common Schools and School Lands—Burchard, Durgin, Van Hook, Scott, Towles.

Universities, Colleges and Academies—Dean, Allen of Pike, Warthen, Newell, Sommers.
Medical Sciences and Colleges—Porter, Wright, Houston, Perky, Elwell.
Militia—Gilbert, Cantwell, Ross, Crane, Davis.

Agriculture—Pierson, Courtwright, Maitland, Miller and Fowler.
Manufactures and Commerce—Jones, Merrin, Krauth, Segar and Towles.
Corporations—Leland, Cross, Walcup, Morris and Goodfellow.
Currency—Brown, Gilbert, Gurley, Boohar and Sibley.

Benevolent Institutions—Allen, of Brown, Gowdy, Pruden, Hester and Herriek.
Penitentiary—Walcup, Dickinson, Tyler, Baker and Peters.
Library—Bean, Emerson, Campbell, Allen of Brown, and Austin.

State Buildings—Hendren, Boohar, Ridgway, Durgin and Hubbard.
New Counties—Smith, of Stark, McCann, Thompson, Musser and Phillips.
Retrenchment—Findlay, Oldham, Hester, Langdon and Taylor.
Salaries and Fees of Public Officers—Gurley, Cantwell, Walters, Robinson and Judy.

Public Printing—Converse, Bean, Mackenzie, Merren and Evans.
Federal Relations—Campbell, Torrey, Robinson, Smith of Wood, Worthington.
Unfinished Business—Allen of Pike, Downing, Ellis, Emory, Goodfellow.
Enrollment—Houston, Jennings.

AN INCH OF TIME.—"Millions of money, for an inch of time," cried Elizabeth, the gifted, but ambitious, Queen of England, upon her dying bed. Unhappy woman! reclining upon a royal couch, with ten thousand dresses in her wardrobe—a kingdom on which the sun never sets, at her feet—all are now valueless, and she shrieks in vain for a single "inch of time." She had enjoyed three-score and ten years. Like too many of us she had so devoted time to wealth, to pleasure, to pride, to ambition, that her whole preparation for eternity was crowded into her final moments; and hence she who had wasted more than half a century, would barter millions for an "inch of time."

A waggish member of the Rhode Island legislature plumes himself upon the wise legislation which he says has settled the liquor question in that State; a compromise to which both sides have agreed, viz:

"The temperance men have got the Maine Law, which is all they want; and everybody has plenty of rum, which is all they want."